

# White Cloud

# Kansas Chief.

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WHOLE NO., 554.

## Choice Poetry.

### MUSIC IN CAMP.

BY JOHN A. THOMPSON.

Two armies covered hill and plain,  
When Rappahannock's waters  
Ran deep and crimson with the stain  
Of battle's fiercest slaughter.

The summer clouds lay piled like tents  
In meads of heavenly green;  
And each dead eye of the elements  
Sight in its calm embrace.

The breeze as softly blew, it made  
No sound to quiver,  
And the smoke of the cannonade  
Ran slowly from the river.

And now, where striding hills looked down,  
With cannon grimly placed,  
On either camp and silent town  
The golden sunset shone.

When on the fervid air there came  
A strain, new, rich, new tender;  
The music seemed itself to flame  
With day's departing splendor.

A Federal band, which ever and anon  
Played measures brave and noble,  
Had just struck up with fate and bone,  
And freely sang of valor.

Doves floated the soldiers to the banks,  
Till, margined by its pebbles,  
One wooded shore was blue with "Yankee,"  
And one was gray with "Rebels."

Then all was still, and then the band,  
With movements light and tricky,  
Made drum and fife, and all around,  
Reverberate with "Dixie."

The conscious stream, with hushed glow,  
Went proudly o'er its pebbles,  
But thrilled throughout its deepest flow,  
With yelling of the Rebels.

Again a pause, and then again  
The trumpet pealed on high,  
And "Yankee Doodle" was the strain  
To which the show gave chase.

The laughing ripples shivered low,  
And dashed the swimming boys in blue,  
And dashed the swimming boys in blue,  
And dashed the swimming boys in blue.

No responsive note had been heard  
That plaintive note of appeal,  
No "Dixie" from the Rebel line,  
The hidden hosts of feeling.

Or blue or gray, the soldier sang,  
As by the wind of the live oak tree,  
The cabin by the prairie.

Or gold or water, his native strain  
Bled in their beauty o'er him;  
Seen through the tear-mist in his eyes,  
His loved ones stand before him.

As the day after rain,  
In April's gentle weather,  
The vision vanished as the strain  
And daylight died together.

But memory, waked by music's art,  
Expressed in simple numbers,  
Subdued the sternest Yankee's heart,  
Made light the Rebel's slanders.

And felt the form of music divine,  
That bright, celestial creature,  
Who still "old war's" unhealed lines,  
Gave this one touch of Nature.

## Original Sketch.

### SLUM ON THE PLAINS.

(Written for the Chief.)

What He Thinks of Indian Life—His Plans for Escape—The Escape—A Terrible Storm—Up a Tree—Down a Tree—Wonderful Disclosure.

GRATE SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,  
December, 18 hundred & 67.

As I sat bed, the Parson and myself  
Had laid up our minds to escape from  
the Pie-Yoot village; and accordingly  
was not, not long since, we put our plan  
in operation, which was a success. We  
had all along been watching pretty closely.  
The two had the full run of the village  
in detail, at all times was guarded. This  
was a kind of a precautionary measure,  
until we had got kinder used to the new  
style of things, and had given up all  
thoughts of escape.

Indian vittles is very good for 50 or 60  
cents, but for a steady thing I don't like  
em. Fowls cooked with guts, fethers  
and hare on em, may suit a Pie-Yoot,  
but I can't say that I have any particu-  
lar liking for that kind of food. Grass-  
hoppers may be very good eating, but the  
don't suit me, and all the talk in the  
world could never induce me to believe  
that was good as roasted sparrow-ribs.

I like venison, but the Indian addition  
of blood and here never so well on it as  
mutton. I am very fond of bare meat,  
even I like the bare meat, without any  
or the Indian addition. Layin on the  
ground in the winter time, with a  
buff skin for a kiverin, may be a luxury  
for savage, but I would prefer a spring  
matress with a feather bed on it. I  
wain meekness, without any stockings,  
is no doubt a very economical way of  
dressing the feet, but I like the old stile  
the best, with the addition of a good  
pair of Arktik overshoes—specially in  
cold weather. I am satisfied that a wool-  
en shirt would keep my body a good deal  
warmer than a coat of red paint. Ex-  
perience has taught me that a fur cap or a  
hat is much better to wear on the head  
than a bunch of feathers; and that there  
is much more comfort in a woolen enu-  
mer round wain's neck, than in a string  
of bare's claws or beads.

And the gra-baz—Arkansas Traveler!  
From I now on yore timid, school-boy  
kind; but regular land tortle—grate, big,  
hard-shell comes, with tooth like a steel-  
trap, and claws like a catywoot.

## Miscellaneous.

### A WINTER SONG.

The falls are white with reindeer snow,  
Gold-dusted in the sun's new shine;  
The snow air is still;  
An crystal height,  
A silver light,  
Gleams over yonder hill.

The sunbeams on the ice divide,  
With white and gray glimmer wide,  
In ever-changing line.  
Out of the snow,  
The bushes show  
Their three-twigs bare and few.

Jeweled with hoar frost are the trees;  
But still one branch beneath the snow,  
Where sleeps the small white grain;  
Then sudden all  
These jewels fall,  
As summer blossoms rain.

The fir's long boughs are bending low,  
And drooping with their weight of snow  
To side the whistling wind,  
Who there must pass  
The way of glass,  
Paved by the frozen night.

With icicles the roof is decked;  
The sluggish brook, by ice walls checked,  
Creeps on; the forest is still;  
With Winter gush,  
In frozen hush,  
The wheel waits in the mill.

These blue timorous clouds clear;  
The snow comes, who knows no fear,  
To give beneath the snow;  
The green-tush fly  
Sits moping by,  
In badger's "nest of leaves."

There may one climb a distant hill,  
And gaze, and having gazed his fill,  
May dream in silence there:  
What mighty hand  
On that broad land  
Could cast a veil so fair.

(From the Toledo Blade.)

### NABBY.

The Corners Rebels—Reputation of Johnson by the Slouchy Democracy of that Democratic Locality.

POST OFFICE, CONFIDENTIAL X. ROAD,  
(which is in the State of Kentucky.)  
February 1, 1868.

The Corners man last night to consider  
the situation of the country, and in view  
of the impending crisis, it was voted that  
he be instructed to pen a address to A.  
Johnson, setting forth the troubles to which  
he has brot us, and sejastic remedies.

The Corners men freckly. In fact,  
when cash runs low and Bascom refozes  
to treat, we hold a politike meetin. It  
acts as a stimulant, and takes the place  
of our natural sustenance. Very com-  
fortable. Thus empowered, I rote ex foli-  
bus, which will, I doubt not, make a sen-  
sation when it reaches Washington.

To A. Johnson, Pres. U. S.

The Democracy of Confidant X. Road,  
which is in the State of Kentucky, repre-  
sents the Democracy of the rest of the  
State, and of the country as well, cannot  
hold their peace no longer. They must  
speak or bust. They herd the news, and  
herd bin nothing but weepin at the  
Corners since. Bascom, that sterlin pa-  
triot, is a sheddin pearl in the bucket  
fall; Drexin Pogram weeps not in drops,  
but in streams; and ex for me, yoo wood-  
n't believe the amount of pocket hand-  
kerchers I hev consumed. Never has  
her bin such a moist time at the Corners;  
never hev we lived in such a atmosphere  
of dampness.

I shal speak plainly. I am not afeard  
to speak. Yoo can't remove me. The  
temer of offis act pectet me, and yoo  
can't remove me. Therefore I speak.

The Corners feels itself outraged.—  
When the Corners took in yoo, the  
Corners sposed yoo had nerve enuff to  
run the Administrashen yourself. The  
Corners felt that her interests was safe  
in yoo hands. We to wunst comenit  
operatin from that stand-pint. Drexin  
Pogram got his niggers together, sich  
as ex hedn't bin scerifit at different  
times, and comenit wallupin in such  
ex yoo, and the others in this exifity  
gives them the ophen av quietly submi-  
tin to their inevitable fate, or bein shot.

What was the result? The Freedmen's  
Burro come in, and them niggers, instid  
of bein made servants unto her brethren,  
hev bin permitted to accumulate property,  
and live in all respects jist ex the way  
wain white men av the dominant race.  
Agin this injustice we held up our hands,  
and yoo hev made many passes toards  
rectifyin it, but to wain avail? Such weak-  
ness never before disgraced the biatry  
of Amerikin politiks. Yoo kep Stanton in  
place until the voice of an indignant Di-  
mocracy demanded her removal. Then was  
yoo opportunity. Ther waz Dimokrate  
who wood hev took it. Ginal Stedman  
or Ginal Rosso wood either av em hev  
bin glad to serve the country in that ca-  
pacity, but blindly yoo rushed upon fate  
by pottin in that place Grant. Grant,  
whose hands is stained with Suthern  
blood, which he havnt washed off Grant,  
the Abilishin candidate for the Presidency!  
Grant, who by economize at the rate av  
about \$25,000,000 per annum, demon-  
strated to the country the stealin that was  
goin on in the other departments. Grant,  
who is ex much worse than Stanton as a  
bell-lidle to a locomotive is superior to a  
hard-candle! Oh, wain looney! Oh,  
wain weakness!

Then agin. The people av the Third  
District ground under the oppresshens  
of Pope; that is, the white people did.  
He waz carryin out with ruthless severity  
the laws av a corrupt Congress. He was a  
porebootin the saints—he was a gurd-

## Useful and Curious.

### How to Obtain Fruit in New Places.

This is an inquiry which often occurs  
in the minds of many owners of new  
places, or who have built new houses on  
unimproved spots. We can inform such  
residents that much may be done towards  
an immediate supply, with proper selec-  
tion and management, and that the suc-  
cession which they often hear, that "It  
will take a lifetime to get fruit from a new  
plantation," is an absurd error.

The quickest return is from planting  
strawberries. If set out early in spring  
they will bear a moderate crop the same  
season. We have repeatedly obtained  
fine ripe berries even weeks from the day  
they were set out. The second year, if  
the bed is kept clean, the product will be  
abundant. Wilson's Albany will safely  
yield, any year, a bushel from a square  
rod, or about two quarts a day for half a  
month.

Musk melons and water melons will  
yield their delicious products for months  
after planting.

Gooseberries, currants, raspberries and  
blackberries all bear about the same  
period from the time of setting out. Good  
sized gooseberry plants, say a foot and a  
half high, will give a good crop of ber-  
ries of their size, the second year. We  
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third summer after setting out quite small  
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bush of Brinckle's Orange raspberry has  
been known repeatedly to bear about a  
hundred berries the same year that it was  
transplanted; the fruit, however, was not  
full size.

Dwarf pears of the right sorts, and an-  
der right management, come quickly into  
bearing. The most prolific sorts give  
some returns the second year, and more  
afterwards. Among the dwarf pears  
which bear soon, are Louise Bonne de  
Jersey, Doyenne d'Ete, White Doyenne,  
Giffard, Fontenay, Jalouise, Josephine  
de Malines, etc. The following sorts  
bear nearly as early on pear stock, viz:  
Bartlett, Seckel, Winter Nellis, Wash-  
ington, Oconango, Howell, Paine Colmar,  
Jalouise.

Grapes afford fruit soon—usually be-  
ginning to bear the second and third year.  
The Isabella, York Madeira, Diana, and  
Delaware are particularly recommended  
for this purpose at the North, and the  
Catawba may be added to the middle  
States, wherever it does not rot.

Dwarf apples should not be entirely  
overlooked in the list of early bearers.  
Half a peck per tree is often obtained the  
third year from the most productive sorts.

A good supply of all the preceding  
will be sufficient to furnish a family with  
these wholesome luxuries from within a  
year or two of occupying entirely new  
premises, and will not only add greatly  
to the comforts and attractions of home,  
but contribute materially to the uniform  
health of the occupants.—Thomas' American  
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As the peach buds in this region, and  
generally elsewhere, are killed, the follow-  
ing method of getting peaches every year  
is prescribed by a citizen of Iowa, who,  
we should judge, travels with both eyes  
open:

I raised last season one bushel of choles  
peaches on one tree, four years old. By  
the same method I have seen one tree  
in Iowa bearing fruit every year for the  
last ten years. Any one can do the same  
by strictly following these directions,  
viz: When quite young, set the tree in the  
ground with all the roots running north  
and south, and this the tree to a  
fan shape, with edge in the same direc-  
tion as the roots. When the tree is past  
three years old, after the leaves are off in  
the fall, lean it toward the west till the  
branches nearly touch the ground. This  
can be done easily, as the roots, which  
run north and south, will only be slightly  
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This should be the permanent position  
of the tree, never should it be righted up.  
The suckers or water sprouts should be  
stripped off during the summer, or the  
vitality of the tree will run to sprouts.

The end of all the branches should be  
clipped about the first of August, to force  
the sap into the fruit buds.

Every fall before cold weather sets in,  
cover the tree with brush to keep the tree  
close to the ground, and with straw over  
the brush, to protect fruit buds from the  
cold—and uncover in the spring about the  
10th of May.

Thus by a little care and labor every  
year an abundance of that delicious fruit  
can be raised at home, affording a great  
pleasure and saving expense of transport-  
ing from a distance.

Now is the time to cover the north  
around the roots of the tree, either with  
manure or with the old hay or straw.  
Peach trees treated in this way are pre-  
vented from pushing their buds too early  
in the spring. Strawberry trees covered  
as well be prevented from injury by the  
frequent alterations of temperature, freez-  
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steam the seed in a hot-bed. It will come  
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The comfort of getting vegetables early is  
very great, and a little attention to the  
hot-bed, will bring them a month earlier.

All wet grounds should be thoroughly  
drained.

## Useful and Curious.

### A Cure for Neuralgic Headaches, Faciaches and Toothaches.

About ten years since I was laid up  
with an excruciating neuralgic headache,  
which seemed to encircle the ear, of that  
side of the head alone affected. The idea  
that the headache had something to do  
with the ear as centre occurred to me, al-  
though, in the ear itself, there was no  
pain. I had a little almond oil, and also  
spirits, dropped into the ear, but without  
any good effect; when the thought sug-  
gested itself that perhaps a little of the  
anesthetic ether (not the nitric) might  
do good, by deadening the nervous pain.  
I had some drops of rectified sulphuric  
ether, therefore, put into the ear; and in  
the course of half an hour my headache  
was entirely gone. I have since found,  
both from my own occasional experience,  
and that of others, that ether, so applied,  
is in nearly all cases an effectual cure of  
these very painful headaches, faciaches,  
jawsches and toothaches, which are com-  
monly known as neuralgic and rheumatic.  
If a very severe case, two or three days  
may elapse, during which the pain may  
be apt to recur, especially from new and  
even slight exposure to draughts, but re-  
peated application of half a dozen drops,  
or less, of ether at the time, seems certain  
to subdue the most violent attack, some-  
times in a very few minutes. A drop or  
two of almond or olive oil, afterwards  
put into the ear, I have thought, tended  
to protect from a new attack. As the  
ether sometimes gives pain in the ear for  
a moment while being applied, a single  
drop should, first of all, be carefully put  
in, and then more as the case will allow,  
but I have never suffered the least bad ef-  
fect, either in my hearing or otherwise,  
from the use of ether in this way, nor  
have I heard of any from others who have  
tried it at my recommendation.

### To Remove Ink Spots.

If ink is spilled on carpets that will not spot  
which, wipe up the ink, and wash in white  
vinegar. If acids will spot the carpet,  
wash in clear water immediately. For  
linen or cotton, use lemon juice, or a  
weak solution of oxalic acid. If ink is  
spilled on prints which will not bear  
water, soak the goods immediately in sweet  
milk.

### LOBELIA COUGH MIXTURE.

Small tea-  
spoonful of pulverized lobelia; pulverize  
a piece of resin, the size of a small chick-  
ory nut; stir the ingredients into a half  
teaspoon full of best strained honey. Take  
one-third of a teaspoonful once an hour; if  
it should nauseate too much, use less.

### NEURALGIA.

One teaspoon of melted, not  
boiling, lard; mix in it one ounce of the  
oil of origanum, stir until thick; then add  
one ounce strong laudanum, stir well to-  
gether, and cork tightly. Rub the parts  
affected as often as necessary. Good for  
rheumatism, also.

### While sleeping with the head raised or bolstered up, the vessels through which the blood passes from the heart to the head, are lessened in their capacity; therefore, in all diseases attended with fever, the head should be nearly level with the body.

### GUNS.

A gun that is kept tightly  
corked at the muzzle, and a piece of rub-  
ber upon the tube, under the hammer,  
when not in use, will not require cleaning  
for years, and will always be in condition  
for instant use.

### LIQORICE SYRUP.

Take three sticks  
of liquorice, one quart of hoarhound's,  
one quart of water, reduce to one pint, squeeze  
in the juice of one lemon, and sweeten with  
honey. Tablespoon three times a day.

### TO IRON RIBBONS.

Heat an iron, turn  
it on the side, and draw the wrong side  
of the ribbon over it, holding it firmly to  
the iron. Ribbons ironed in the usual  
way look badly.

### QUININE.

Make a poultice of hops and  
strong vinegar, apply to the throat, chang-  
ing often. Inhale through a tube, cay-  
enne and vinegar as strong as the patient  
can bear.

### If a man sell a watch for \$50, buy it back for \$40, then sell it for \$45, how much does he make by the transaction? It looks as if he made \$15, but he don't.

### Why? Can any one answer?

To "break up" a sitting hen, tie her  
with a string four feet long near a path  
where you pass frequently, and scare her  
as often as you get that way. One day  
generally effects a cure.

### A Cincinnati physician reports a dis- covery that dusting a patient frequently with leycopodium will not only allay the itching in small pox but will prevent pitting. Try it.

### How to CLEAN THY.—Never use lye to clean tin, it will soon spoil it. Make it clean with soda, and rub with whiting, and it will look well and last longer.

### TO REMOVE DISCOLORATION BY BACI- RIO.—Apply a cloth, wrung out in very hot water, and renew frequently until the pain ceases.

### TO REMOVE SOIL FROM CARPETS.— Sprinkle the carpet all over with dry Indian meal or wheat bran, and sweep it hard.

### To prevent house's feet bailing or dog- ging up with mud, get soft soap into the sole of the foot.

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plants, from a row thirty feet long. A  
bush of Brinckle's Orange raspberry has  
been known repeatedly to bear about a  
hundred berries the same year that it was  
transplanted; the fruit, however, was not  
full size.

Dwarf pears of the right sorts, and an-  
der right management, come quickly into  
bearing. The most prolific sorts give  
some returns the second year, and more  
afterwards. Among the dwarf pears  
which bear soon, are Louise Bonne de  
Jersey, Doyenne d'Ete, White Doyenne,  
Giffard, Fontenay, Jalouise, Josephine  
de Malines, etc. The following sorts  
bear nearly as early on pear stock, viz:  
Bartlett, Seckel, Winter Nellis, Wash-  
ington, Oconango, Howell, Paine Colmar,  
Jalouise.

Grapes afford fruit soon—usually be-  
ginning to bear the second and third year.  
The Isabella, York Madeira, Diana, and  
Delaware are particularly recommended  
for this purpose at the North, and the  
Catawba may be added to the middle  
States, wherever it does not rot.

Dwarf apples should not be entirely  
overlooked in the list of early bearers.  
Half a peck per tree is often obtained the  
third year from the most productive sorts.

A good supply of all the preceding  
will be sufficient to furnish a family with  
these wholesome luxuries from within a  
year or two of occupying entirely new  
premises, and will not only add greatly  
to the comforts and attractions of home,  
but contribute materially to the uniform  
health of the occupants.—Thomas' American  
Fruit Culturist.

### Peaches Every Year.

As the peach buds in this region, and  
generally elsewhere, are killed, the follow-  
ing method of getting peaches every year  
is prescribed by a citizen of Iowa, who,  
we should judge, travels with both eyes  
open:

I raised last season one bushel of choles  
peaches on one tree, four years old. By  
the same method I have seen one tree  
in Iowa bearing fruit every year for the  
last ten years. Any one can do the same  
by strictly following these directions,  
viz: When quite young, set the tree in the  
ground with all the roots running north  
and south, and this the tree to a  
fan shape, with edge in the same direc-  
tion as the roots. When the tree is past  
three years old, after the leaves are off in  
the fall, lean it toward the west till the  
branches nearly touch the ground. This  
can be done easily, as the roots, which  
run north and south, will only be slightly  
twisted.

This should be the permanent position  
of the tree, never should it be righted up.  
The suckers or water sprouts should be  
stripped off during the summer, or the  
vitality of the tree will run to sprouts.

The end of all the branches should be  
clipped about the first of August, to force  
the sap into the fruit buds.

Every fall before cold weather sets in,  
cover the tree with brush to keep the tree  
close to the ground, and with straw over  
the brush, to protect fruit buds from the  
cold—and uncover in the spring about the  
10th of May.

Thus by a little care and labor every  
year an abundance of that delicious fruit  
can be raised at home, affording a great  
pleasure and saving expense of transport-  
ing from a distance.

Now is the time to cover the north  
around the roots of the tree, either with  
manure or with the old hay or straw.  
Peach trees treated in this way are pre-  
vented from pushing their buds too early  
in the spring. Strawberry trees covered  
as well be prevented from injury by the  
frequent alterations of temperature, freez-  
ing and thawing.—Es.

To get Verbena to blossom early,  
steam the seed in a hot-bed. It will come  
before time to think about making a hot-bed.  
The comfort of getting vegetables early is  
very great, and a little attention to the  
hot-bed, will bring them a month earlier.

All wet grounds should be thoroughly  
drained.

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